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USSR PRODUCTION OF AUTOMOTIVE, FARM, ELECTRICAL, AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT

MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS, AND BEARINGS

COMPLETES PLAN -- Moscow, Pravda, 19 Dec 53

The Gor'kiy Motor Vehicle Plant imeni Molotov has completed its 1953 plans for gross and commodity output. The plant has also produced 22,000 bicycles and 7,500 nickel-plated beds above the plan.

In 11 months of 1953, the plant has accumulated one and a half times more above-plan funds than planned for the entire year.

MAKES DUMP TRUCKS -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 19 Dec 53

In 1953 the Mytishchi Machine Building Plant built an experimental group of dump trucks for agricultural uses. Plant workers are striving to complete the 1953 plan ahead of schedule and have made the following pledges for 1954:

To produce 3,950 special dump trucks for agricultural purposes while continuing to series-produce ZIS-585 dump trucks, and to produce more dump trucks in 1954 than in 1953.

To produce more than 600 self-unloading truck sleighs in January 1954.

To fulfill the 1953 plan for consumer goods by 117 percent and to double the output of consumer goods in 1954.

To effect a gross-production increase of several million rubles in 1954 as compared to the 1953 plan.

To increase the output of motor vehicle spare parts 22 percent as compared to 1953. To raise the output of usable steel and iron castings per square meter of foundry space 17 percent.

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MEETS PLAN EARLY -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 19 Dec 53

The Moscow Small Displacement Motor Vehicle Plant completed its 1953 plans for gross and commodity production on 18 December. The plant will produce a million rubles' worth of above-plan output by the end of December.

Moscow, Izvestiya, 23 Dec 53

Moscow Small Displacement Motor Vehicle Plant workers have made the following pledges for 1954: to complete the 1954 plan (which is a 20 percent increase over the 1953 plan) by 25 December 1954; to fill orders for agricultural organizations ahead of schedule; to build new models of the Moskvich automobile before 1 July 1954; to save 250 tons of metal, including 2.5 tons of nonferrous metal; to reduce the consumption of electric power 2.5 percent; to reduce losses due to rejects 25 percent as compared to 1953; to reduce the number of automobiles returned from inspection as defective by 20 percent; and to double the output of consumer goods as compared to 1953 without expanding production facilities.

INCREASE OUTPUT -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 18 Dec 53

The Moscow Carburetor Plant has increased its commodity output rate 55.7 percent as compared to 1950 without increasing production space.

COMPLETES PLAN EARLY -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 19 Dec 53

The Noginsk Fuel Equipment Plant (Kornakov, director), Ministry of Machine Building USSR, has completed its 1953 plan ahead of schedule and has started working on 1954 orders for tractor spare parts.

PRODUCE AUTOMOTIVE PARTS -- Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 15 Oct 53

The Yaroslavl' Industrial Rubber Products Plant makes over 400 designations of motor vehicle parts. The plant also [illegible] for tractors and agricultural machinery.

The Yaroslavl' Tire Plant has completed the production of tractor tires and has shipped a consignment of tires to the Vladimir Tractor Plant.

HIGH REJECT RATE AT TIRE PLANT -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 19 Oct 53

The reject rate at the Moscow Tire Plant (Chesnokov, director) is twice as high as the reject rate at the Yaroslavl' and other tire plants.

Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 24 Nov 53

The Rostov-on-Don Rostsel'mash Agricultural Machine Building Plant recently asked the Moscow Tire Plant to supply 2,240 sets of tires for self-propelled mowers before 5 December. Plant workers have promised to meet this deadline. The plant has completed 1953 deliveries of tires to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and MTS of the Crimea and the Ukraine.

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Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 20 Dec 53

Many transport organizations in Moscow and other parts of the country report that heavy-duty tires made by the Moscow Tire Plant last longer than provided for in specifications.

Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 21 Dec 53

The Moscow Tire Plant completed its 1953 gross production plan on 17 December. The plant will turn out millions of rubles' worth of above-plan output in the remainder of 19), including 23,000 sets of motor-vehicle tires made from saved material. In 11 months of 1953, the plant saved 5 million rubles above the plan. Labor productivity has increased 2.9 percent as compared to 1952. The plant plans a considerable increase in motor-vehicle tire production in 1954.

NEW REPAIR PLANT -- Mosc[illegible], Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 9 Oct 53

The first section of the Leninabad Motor Vehicle Repair Plant has been put into operation. The enterprise will overhaul all makes of motor vehicles and also make spare parts.

COMPLETES PLAN EARLY -- Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 31 Oct 53

The Motor Shop of the Bobruysk Motor Vehicle Repair Plant completed its 1953 program on 19 October.

SPEED ENGINE REPAIRS -- Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 11 Nov 53

Workers of the Mankent Motor Repair Plant have promised to repair 80 motor vehicles, 265 motor vehicle engines, and 220 tractor engines by the end of 1953.

COMPLETES PLAN -- Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 13 Dec 53

The Alma-Ata Motor Repair Plant, Ministry of Procurement USSR, has completed its 1953 plan ahead of schedule.

MAKES TRAILERS FOR FARM WORKERS -- Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 26 Nov 53

The Alma-Ata Casting and Machinery Plant made 177 wooden trailers in 1952, will make a minimum of 270 in 1953, and will increase the 1953 figure by 50 percent in 1954. These trailers have sleeping accommodations and showers and are used as living quarters by tractor brigades.

BEARING PLANTS COMPLETE PLANS -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 17 Dec 53

The Moscow Second State Bearing Plant completed its 1953 plan on 15 December.

Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 20 Dec 53

The Minsk Bearing Plant has completed its 1953 plan.

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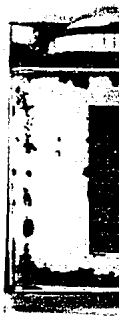

BICYCLE PLANT DISORGANIZED - Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 26 Nov 53

The Shyaulyay Bicycle Plant has received modern equipment from plants in Leningrad, Moscow, the Urals, the Ukraine, and Belorussia, but it is not using this equipment efficiently. Equipment stands idle for 2 hours during every shift while workers go looking for materials and tools.

Many machine tools received more than a year ago have not yet been put into operation. In the Pressing Shop, automatic press No 502 has long been idle. Chromium-plating equipment in the electroplating shop is not being used and much equipment is idle in the machine shop. A new unique thread-grinding machine has stood idle for 2 years. Milling, tool-grinding, and drill-grinding machines are also idle.

Much equipment has been damaged because workers lack proper training. Pershin, chief engineer of the plant, is responsible for shortcomings in technical training.

In the third quarter 1953, idle time of equipment, apart from planned repairs, amounted to 44,000 hours.

For several years, Gosplan [unreadable] has not sent the plant a single specialist from the Vilnius Polytechnic Institute; nor are there any graduates of the Kaunas Polytechnic Institute employed at the plant.

In 1954 the plant is to double its production volume, but this will only be possible if Avizhenis, director of the plant, takes decisive measures to improve conditions.

PRODUCE MIA MOTORCYCLES -- Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 20 Nov 53

Every day, dozens of MIA motorcycles come off the assembly line of the Minsk Motorcycle and Bicycle Plant. The MIA is equipped with a 4.25-horsepower motor and can attain a speed of 70 kilometers an hour.

The plant is producing an improved version of the MIA with a telescoping front fork. Plant engineers are developing an alternating current generator for bicycles to replace the present direct current generator. Such a generator would eliminate the need for a storage battery and voltage regulator, and would be particularly suited to motorcycles used in rural areas.

TRACTORS AND FARM MACHINERY

DATA ON STALINGRAD TRACTOR PLANT -- Luxembourg, Wochen-Zeitung, 18 Jul 53

The Stalingrad Tractor Plant produces about 75 DT 54 tractors daily on its assembly line. The plant has 16,000 workers, 25 percent of whom are women. The plant has an 8-hour workday. However, there are some departments with two 4- or 6-hour shifts. The workers' wages range from 550 to 3,000 rubles [per month]. The plant's cafeteria serves meals at the following prices: soup, 60 kopeks; main dish with meat and vegetables, 2 to 2.50 rubles, and a glass of tea, 16 kopeks.

The 42-year old manager of the plant [Sinitsyn, according to Pravda, 8 July 53] comes from a worker's family. After he graduated from high school, he became a fitter. He then worked at the Gor'kiy Motor Vehicle Plant imeni Molotov and, during that time, attended a technical school there. He was promoted to foreman, department head, and finally to chief engineer before becoming manager of the Stalingrad Tractor Plant.

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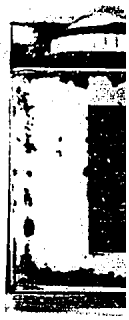


PLEDGE TO INCREASE PRODUCTION, IMPROVE METHODS -- Leningradskaya Pravda, 24 Dec 53

The personnel of the Leningrad Kirov Plant have made the following pledges for 1954:

1. To produce several thousand tons of steel in excess of the 1954 production plan, using the equipment on hand. This is to be achieved by increasing smelting speed, prolonging the service of equipment before repairs are needed, and lengthening the service and avoiding idle time of open-hearth furnaces.

2. To increase the output of shape castings by 11 percent without introducing additional electric steel smelting equipment and without increasing the working area.

3. To increase the productivity of a 2,000-ton press by 15 percent by doing away with bottlenecks in heating blanks.

4. To reduce rejects and losses of open-hearth ingots by 40 percent and of shaped steel castings by 20 percent as compared to 1953 figures.

5. To increase the production of tractor spare parts by 90 percent and the production of consumer goods by 45 percent as compared to 1953 production figures. This is to be achieved using the production space which was used in 1953 and without any capital investments.

6. To put out 2,000 tons of welded items for each square meter of existing production area by mechanizing welding tasks.

7. To complete designs and to organize production of two new complex machines needed by the economy of the USSR.

8. To increase the output of machine shops, using the same working space. To organize the production of new items in addition to original production assignments, using the same equipment and working space.

9. To effect a saving of 2 million kilowatt-hours and 600 tons of standard fuel by improving methods of power usage.

10. To adopt not less than 1,500 suggestions and inventions for an ultimate yearly saving of 12 million rubles.

11. To increase output by several tens of millions of rubles above the 1953 figures by applying modern technological methods, improving the designs of machines produced, and improving the efficiency of equipment at the plant.

WILL PRODUCE TWO NEW MODELS OF THE BELARUS' TRACTOR -- Moscow, Trud, 29 Dec 53

In 1954 the Minsk Tractor Plant, which produced the MTZ-2 model of the Belarus' tractor in 1953, will produce MTZ-1 and MTZ-3 models.

The MTZ-1 model has dual front wheels for better maneuverability. The clearance of the MTZ-3 model is 20 centimeters greater than the clearance of either the MTZ-1 or the MTZ-2.

FAIL TO DELIVER SPARE PARTS TO MTS -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 15 Dec 53

Many industrial enterprises of Tul'skaya Oblast are very active in improving repair facilities of oblast MTS. The Tula Self-Propelled Combine Plant has produced a large number of cutting tools and much equipment for machine and assembly work for MTS, and has aided MTS in obtaining the necessary materials.

There are now, over 1,000 tractors needing repairs in Tul'skaya Oblast MTS. Half of these tractors could have been repaired during the fourth quarter of 1953, but, because the Ministry of Machine Building USSR failed to fulfill the pledge for delivery of spare parts, the work of tractor repairs has been disrupted.

Many MTS were able to repair only one or two tractors because they lacked spare parts.

Deliveries of many essential spare parts by Glavmashbyt (Main Administration for the Sale of Machine Building Output), Ministry of Machine Building USSR, are now worse than they were in 1952. Many plants are not fulfilling their production plans for spare parts for the fourth quarter of 1953.

The Novorossiysk Krasnyy Dvigatel' Plant was short approximately 3,000 cylinder liners for the DT-54 tractor. The Stalingrad Tractor Plant delayed a shipment of 500 sets of bearings of various sizes. The Samarkand Krasnyy Dvigatel' Plant, the Chkalov Avtozapchast' Plant, and some other plants are very irregular in deliveries of spare parts.

Sel'khozsnab (Agricultural Material-Technical Supply) is also poorly carrying out the plan for deliveries of spare parts to MTS.

The Odessa Plant imeni Oktyabr'skaya Revolyutsiya, the Ryazan' Ryazsel'mash Plant, the Chirchik Chirchiksel'mash Plant, and the Rubtsovsk Altaysel'mash Plant, all agricultural machine building plants, have failed to fulfill their production plans for spare parts.

Shipments of ferrous metal and metalware are irregular. On 1 December 1953, Nizhne-Dneprovsk (Dnepropetrovsk), Mogilev, Chusovoy, and Chelyabinsk plants were behind in deliveries of 200 tons of round and shaped steel of their 1953 fourth quarter production plan.

AUXILIARY PLANT DISRUPTS PRODUCTION -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 16 Dec 53

The Moscow Plant imeni Budenny of Glavtraktoroprom (Main Administration of Tractor Industry), Ministry of Machine Building USSR, is one of the largest enterprises specializing in the production of spare parts for all Soviet tractors. Annually, the plant ships millions of precision-machined and interchangeable cast-iron, steel, and brass spare parts to all parts of the Soviet Union. In addition, the plant produces tens of thousands of hydraulic lifts for tractor-mounted equipment.

Plant personnel completed the 1953 production plan ahead of schedule, reduced the cost of production by a larger amount than planned, and saved hundreds of thousands of rubles.

The plant can further increase its production volume, for the records show that plan fulfillment is distributed very unevenly throughout the month. Only 20 percent of the monthly production plan is fulfilled during the first 10 days of each month, while 50 percent or more is fulfilled during the last 10 days of each month. Shop No 4, which produces hydraulic lifts, puts out almost all of its monthly production during the last 5 days of the month.

There are many reasons for the unsystematic production at the plant, such as improperly organized shops and laxity on the part of individual workers. The main reason, however, is sporadic deliveries by suppliers.

The Moscow Plant imeni Budennyy does not have its own blacksmith shop and gets forgings from over 50 enterprises distributed throughout the USSR. Most of these suppliers deliver their orders regularly, but there are many which are short in deliveries and deliver poor quality products every month. The Mytishchi Machine Building Plant (Dundukov, director) under the same ministry as the Plant imeni Budennyy, has the worst delivery record.

Each year the Mytishchi Plant is assigned the production of parts of 14 type designations, ranging from 14,000 to 46,000 units of each type, for the hydraulic lift, and is furnished with a schedule of deliveries.

The following example illustrates how the Mytishchi Plant operates. In September 1953 the plant was scheduled to produce 4,800 balls and sockets, part designation No 52-315, and to deliver them between 10 and 18 September. The plant produced 13,508 units, almost three times the amount ordered, but deliveries were stretched out to 28 September, and 1,300 units were not delivered by the scheduled date. From 17 to 23 September the plant was to deliver 5,000 brace bolts, part designation No 52-321, but only 40 units were delivered to the Plant imeni Budennyy by 25 September, and the last shipment of 3,250 pieces was delivered on 28 September. Similar delays in delivery took place for every hydraulic lift part produced by the Mytishchi Plant.

In the first 11 months of 1953, the Mytishchi Plant was short 50,000 parts.

To continue the production of hydraulic lifts, the Plant imeni Budennyy has to make its own parts of round stock. Losses of hundreds of kilograms of steel in shavings, additional use of power, and wear and tear on cutting tools add to the production cost of hydraulic lifts.

The Mytishchi Plant has placed the Plant imeni Budennyy in an intolerable situation. -- S. Gurov

REPLACEMENT ENGINES FOR TRACTORS -- Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 20 Dec 53

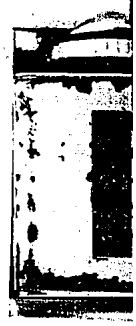
The Kishinev Repair Plant, Ministry of Agriculture Moldavian SSR, now has replacement engines available for DT-54 and S-80 tractors.

The Beltsy and Rybnitsa repair plants have replacement engines available for KD-35, KhTZ-NATI, and DT-54 tractors.

INCREASE OUTPUT OF FARM MACHINES AND SPARE PARTS -- Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 26 Dec 53

Dozens of Leningrad industrial enterprises have fulfilled their production plans for tractor and agricultural machine spare parts ahead of schedule. The Leningrad Carburetor Plant imeni V. V. Kuybyshev has delivered a large number of above-plan carburetors to the Stalingrad and Khar'kov tractor plants. Now the Leningrad Plant imeni V. V. Kuybyshev is producing daily twice as many carburetors as it did at the beginning of 1953. The Vulkan Plant, the Plant imeni Karl Marx, and the Plant imeni Lepse fulfilled ahead of schedule their production plans for equipment for kolkhoz blacksmith shops and for spare parts for agricultural machines.

The Tashkent Mining Equipment Repair (Rudoremontnyy) Plant imeni Il'ich has produced a group of winches for irrigation systems of Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast. The plant has received new orders for hothouse frames, shields for irrigation systems, and spare parts for agricultural machines.



The Tomsk Cutting Tool Plant has produced more than 200,000 rubles' worth of above-plan items for MTS. The Tomsk [illegible] has organized the production of machines for making pots out of peat and humus.

The Bobruysk City Industrial Combine has produced a number of above-plan feed steamers. Local and Fuel Industry enterprises of Bobruyskaya Oblast have doubled the production of feed steamers and increased the production of parts for carts and wagons by 34 percent as compared to production figures for 1952. The Bobruysk City Industrial Combine has begun the production of machines for making pots out of peat and humus.

EXCEEDS MONTHLY PRODUCTION PLAN FOR COMBINES -- Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 27 Dec 53

The Tula Self-Propelled Combine Plant exceeded the November 1953 production plan for combines by several units.

The plant has begun the production of a new machine, the clover grinder (kleveroterka).

Extensive preparations have been made for the production of a potato harvesting combine [the KKP-2 potato harvesting combine, see 90-W-29739].

SHIPS GRAIN MACHINES -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 30 Dec 53

Recently, the Riga Imanta Plant shipped a trainload of winnowers and graders to the Volga region.

PRODUCE GRAIN DRYERS -- Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 30 Dec 53

The Melitopol' Plant imeni Voroshilov has produced dozens of above-plan Kuzbass grain dryers.

DESIGNS NEW FEED PREPARATION MACHINE -- Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 31 Dec 53

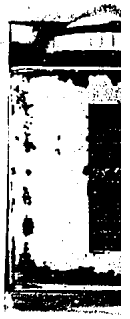
S. N. Pavlov of VISKhom (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Machine Building) has designed the IKK-1 feed preparation machine. In one hour the machine mills 1,200 kilograms of feed grain, or 800-1,500 kilograms of oil cakes, or chops 1,000-1200 kilograms of straw.

DEVELOP NEW DITCH DIGGER -- Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 16 Dec 53

The new D-267-A plow-type ditch digger has proved effective for digging shallow irrigation ditches. The machine digs a ditch 0.8 meter deep and 0.5 meter wide.

PRODUCE PUMPS FOR USE IN AGRICULTURE -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 23 Dec 53

The Moscow Pump Plant imeni Kalinin produces 50 types of pumps, including pumps for use in kolkhozes and on animal husbandry farms.



FULFILL PRODUCTION PLAN FOR WELJ-DRILLING MACHINES -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 27 Dec 53

On 25 December 1953, the Toguzak Machinery and Repair Plant imeni 25-letiye Kazakh SSR fulfilled its 1953 production plan for machines for drilling artesian wells. The machines are mounted on the chassis of the ZIS-150 truck.

FULFILL PRODUCTION PLANS -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 29 Dec 53

The largest agricultural machine building plants in the USSR, the Rostsel'mash Plant and the Krasnyy Aksay Plant, both in Rostov-on-Don, have completed their 1953 production plans.

In the remaining few days of 1953, the Rostsel'mash Plant will produce several hundred tractor plows and 5 million rubles' worth of spare parts for agricultural machines above the plan.

The Krasnyy Aksay Plant will produce several thousand tension units for the checkrow planting of potatoes and many tractor-mounted cultivators above the plan.

BUILDS MACHINES FOR MAKING POTS OUT OF PEAT AND HUMUS -- Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 29 Dec 53

The Kuybyshev Engine Repair Plant has begun the production of machines for making pots out of peat and humus.

Kolkhozes of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast plan to make 15 million pots for planting vegetable seedlings [in 1954].

FULFILLS PRODUCTION PLAN -- Tashkent Pravda Vostoka, 30 Dec 53

The Andizhan Kommunar Plant fulfilled its 1953 production plan. The plant produced ahead of schedule 25 SP-3 machines for disinfecting cotton seeds.

In 1954 the plant will increase production volume by hundreds of thousands of rubles and will produce 20 new machines for grading cotton seeds.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

COMPLETES 1953 ORDERS -- Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 26 Dec 53

The Tallin Fol'ta Plant (Estonian SSR) has completed its 1953 orders for motors destined for kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

PRODUCE ELECTRIC MOTORS AND HAY MOWER-CUTTER -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 26 Dec 53

The Moscow Electrical Machinery Plant of the Ministry of State Farms USSR has fulfilled its 1953 plan ahead of schedule. It has sent over 9,000 above-plan hay mower-cutters and about 1,500 above-plan electric motors to sovkhozes in 1953. Since the beginning of 1953, its workers have saved over 26 tons of ferrous metals and 900 kilograms of nonferrous metals. Plant personnel intend to produce four times as many electric motors in 1954 as in 1953, using the same production facilities.

PRODUCE HYDROGENERATORS FOR RURAL POWER STATIONS -- Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 8 Dec 53

The Sverdlovsk Uralelektroapparat Plant completed production of two hydrogenerators for kolkhoz hydroelectric stations on 4 December 1953. During 1953, the plant produced 23 hydrogenerators for rural power stations in the Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, and Tadzhikistan. The plant's designers have recently completed plans for a new, more efficient type of generator.

MAKES MOBILE GENERATORS -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 17 Dec 53

The Chelyabinsk Motor Machinery (Avtomekhanicheskiy) Plant, Ministry of Construction USSR, makes mobile generators powered by kerosene or diesel engines. The DSS-3 60-kilowatt generator is powered by an S-80 tractor engine made by the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant. In the past 3 months, the plant has shipped 20 mobile generators to the Mordovskaya ASSR and 19 to the Chuvashskaya ASSR. The plant has also shipped generators to Sverdlovskaya, Chelyabinskaya, and Kurskaya oblasts.

PRODUCE MOBILE ELECTRIC POWER UNITS AND POWER PLANT EQUIPMENT -- Moscow, Moskovskiy Komsomolets, 20 Dec 53

The Moscow Electrical Machinery plant of Glavsel'elektro (Main Administration of Rural Electrification), besides producing electric motors for sheep shears, makes ZhES-30-D mobile electric power units. These power units weigh about 4 tons apiece, operate on diesel fuel, and have an output of 30 kilowatts.

The plant ships equipment to Kievskaya, Khar'kovskaya, and Vinnitskaya oblasts.

Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 25 Dec 53

The Moscow Electrical Machinery Plant of Glavsel'elektro (Main Administration of Rural Electrification), besides supplying mobile electric power units, also supplies a great amount of electrical apparatus for stationary rural power stations. The plant fulfilled ahead of schedule its 1953 quota for universal weight-actuated drive mechanisms, which serve as automatic circuit breakers when overloads occur.

A consignment of these mechanisms arrived in Vinnitskaya Oblast on 24 December. The plant sent equipment for rural electrification to the Northern Caucasus region on 25 December.

NEW POWER PLANTS FOR LUMBER AND PAPER INDUSTRY -- Stalinabad, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 23 Dec 53

The Likino Machine Building Plant has begun producing 200-kilowatt power units. These are stationary units more powerful than the PES-60 mobile generators and designed for lumber mills, wood-pulp combines, and floating bases of the lumber and paper industries. The first of these units is destined for lumber industry enterprises of Novgorodskaya Oblast, Krasnoyarskiy Kray, and the Udmurtskaya ASSR.

INCREASED 1953 OUTPUT OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY -- Moscow, Pravda, 25 Dec 53

The Gor'kiy Electrical Machinery Plant of the Ministry of Agriculture fulfilled its 1953 plan for the production of agricultural electrical machinery and equipment on 20 December 1953. In 1953 it produced 590 above-plan generators for electrical sheep-shearing units and for MTS mobile power units. It repaired 37 transformers, 57 electric motors, and 8 generators for rural hydroelectric power stations.

Labor productivity in the plant rose 17 percent during 11 months of 1953 as compared with 1952. A profit of 1,400,000 rubles was made by decreasing production costs. Output of the plant increased 3.6 times in 1952-1953.

Plant personnel have resolved to produce ten additional truck scrapers by the end of 1953; each of these scrapers has a productivity of 250 cubic meters of earth per shift.

PRODUCE ELECTRIC POWER EQUIPMENT -- Stalinabad, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 20 Dec 53

The Stalinabad Machinery Plant of Tadzhiksel'elektro (Tadzhik SSR Rural Electrification Administration) has produced 450 rubles' worth of output above the 1953 plan. It produced much substation equipment, hooks for electric power transmission lines, and dozens of tons of metal parts. Many motors and generators were repaired by this plant for MTS. The plant also began to manufacture fuel drums in 1953.

RADIOS, TELEPHONES, AND ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS

TO INCREASE RADIO PRODUCTION -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 24 Dec 53

The Tashkent Radio Parts Plant has completed its 1953 plan for gross and commodity output ahead of schedule. Its 1953 output was one and a half times that of 1952. By the end of 1953 it will produce several thousand rubles' worth of above-plan goods. The plant intends to increase its output by 30 percent in 1954 without increasing production space.

PLANT IMPROVES METHODS, MAKES RADIOS -- Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 25 Dec 53

Aleksandr Yanushevich, laboratory engineer of the Riga VEF Plant, has designed an apparatus for the automatic testing of radio receiver power transformers. The testing process takes one third as much time with this new device.

Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 26 Dec 53

Recently, high-frequency generators for the preheating of molding powder for telephone sets were put into operation at Riga VEF Plant. They will increase the output of each molding press by 20 percent.

In 1954 the plant intends to produce several more million rubles' worth of goods than it did in 1953, using existing facilities. Small stamping machines are being installed to conserve space. In 1953 the first automatic production line for trimming relay springs was installed. Plant personnel intend to set up another such line.

Up to now, telephone equipment has been assembled by hand. Recently, however, a plan for a telephone set with a "flat" circuit has been drawn up. It will be possible to mechanize the assembling of these sets, thereby increasing both the quality of the product and labor productivity. -- F. Khubayev, Chief Engineer of the Riga VEF Plant

Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 29 Dec 53

The Riga VEF Plant produced twice as many Mir radio receivers in December 1953 as it did in January 1953 and plans further production increases in 1954. The November and December 1953 outputs of Baltika receivers were double that of January 1953. In 1953 the plant will begin producing a first-class radio phonograph based on the Mir receiver. New first- and second-class receivers and radio phonographs with sound recorders are being designed.

NEW RADIO PHONOGRAPH -- Moscow, Pravda, 27 Dec 53

The Berdsk Radio Plant put out its first lot of Rekord-53 radio phonographs on 26 December 1953. This set is designed for long-, medium-, and short-reception and for regular and long-playing records. Several innovations have been made in the set, including a small 0.5-watt dynamic speaker. Electric welding was frequently used instead of soldering in assembling the set.

PLEDGES GREATER OUTPUT OF BULBS, RADIO AND TV TUBES -- Moscow, Pravda, 27 Dec 53

The personnel of the Moscow Electric Bulb Plant have undertaken the following obligations:

To produce 14 million rubles' worth of commodity output before the end of 1953.

To increase commodity output in 1954 by at least 20 percent over actual 1953 production.

To increase production per square meter of working space 17.4 percent.

To double the production of consumer goods in 1954 as compared to actual 1953 output.

To increase the output of television cathode ray tubes 3.7 times and to increase the output of radio receiver tubes 26 percent in comparison to actual 1953 production, and to improve the quality of these products.

To set up in 1954 the mass production of two types of picture tubes for new models of television receivers.

To cut production costs 3 million rubles beyond the plan figure in 1954.

To complete a ten-story apartment building on Shcherbakovskaya Ulitsa and to build a five-story apartment building on Pervomayskaya Ulitsa.

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The 1953 labor productivity of the Moscow Electric Bulb Plant was three times as great as in 1940. Production per square meter of working space in 1953 was 2.5 times the prewar level. The output of television picture tubes, kolkhoz radio receiver tubes, photographic bulbs, bulbs for Pobeda and ZIM automobiles, fluorescent light bulbs (so-called daylight bulbs), and other products has been increasing.

Replanning is being carried out for different departments and shops. The rearrangement of plant equipment is taking place during days off and at night. The electric bulb shop and the glass-making shop were rearranged for the purpose of setting up a constant-flow system of production, eliminating bottlenecks, and improving the intrashop conveyance of materials and parts.

After the September replanning, the glass-making shop increased its production 20 percent per square meter of working space, while the electric bulb shop increased production per square meter 16 percent. Expenditures incurred because of the replanning will be made up in a short while through more efficient operation.

In 1954 a replanning of the television picture-tube assembly shop will take place. Old inefficient equipment will be replaced by new equipment. The organization of constant-flow production will increase output per square meter 2.5 times. Most of the new equipment will be provided by the plant's own machine shop, since the machine building industry is not equipped to produce this special machinery. Most of the shops are mechanizing secondary operations on their own.

The majority of the brigades in plant shops work on an hourly production schedule. In sections where hourly output schedules are not in use (machine and other shops), 10-day, 24-hour, and shift schedules are used.

The output of the shops is more regular now than previously, but there are serious shortcomings in operative planning and in the supply of materials and semifinished products to sections and brigades. For example, the plant fulfilled its two-month plan by 111.3 percent. The production per 10-day period [of each month] is as follows: 27.5 percent for the first 10-day period, 36.3 percent for the second, and 47.5 percent for the third. At least 33 percent of the monthly production plan should be completed in the first 10 days of the month. This will be done through wider use of hourly and shift production schedules. Better use of equipment, some of it now idle, and of work space will make it possible to increase production by several million rubles during 1954.

There are great losses in production because technological regulations are broken, causing rejects. The tool shop does not consistently produce high quality tools. -- G. Tsvetkov, Director of the Moscow Electric Bulb Plant.

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Several years ago, a machine design bureau and a special machine shop were set up in the Moscow Electric Bulb Plant. Although it was difficult to find room in the plant for this shop, the necessary working space was set aside. The shop has skilled workers and adequate machine tools.

In a comparatively short time, the designers created a number of original machines with the cooperation of the machine shop workers, the plant laboratories, the Chief Technologist's Division, and the shop technologists. For example, automatic machines for assembling the spiral filaments of light bulbs took the place of manual labor, increasing labor productivity by three times. In the production of fluorescent bulbs, a semiautomatic machine was planned, built, and put into operation, replacing low-production evacuation units and tripling labor productivity.

In order to raise the 1954 production of television picture-tubes to 3.7 times the 1953 figure, the machine design bureau has already begun work on the mechanization of picture-tube production. The bureau intends to design and produce several machines for assembly and fabrication operations, thereby increasing labor productivity from two to five times the former figure. Some new machines are already finished and in operation.

A new machine for washing glass bulbs (its experimental model is finished and undergoing tests) will not only replace hard manual labor, but will also make it possible to free 150 square meters of working space. Mechanizing the test equipment will increase labor productivity two to three times and will free 200 square meters of working space. -- V. Fomin, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Moscow Electric Bulb Plant

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Growth of Production Per Square Meter of Working Space From 1940 to 1953

Year	Percentage
1940	100
1950	196
1953	262

In 1953 workers of the fluorescent lamp shop doubled their production per square meter of working space in comparison to 1951, and labor productivity during the period from 1951 to 1953 rose 73 percent.

The consumer goods shop intends to increase its output of Christmas tree light sets from 85,000 in 1953 to 150,000 in 1954 and to produce 500,000 spare bulbs.

The production cost of goods is being lowered. If the 1948 cost of picture tubes for KVN-49 television sets is taken as 100 percent, the 1953 cost amounts to 31 percent and the 1954 cost will be even lower.

A saving of 130,000 rubles' worth of materials and semifinished goods was effected in the radio tube shop in 1952. In 9 months of 1953 this saving amounted to 303,000 rubles.

A shop which produces a neon tube for the Rodina kolkhoz radio receiver found it necessary to increase production in 1953. To increase production, a brigade headed by A. D. Bogomolov, senior technologist of the Moscow Electric Bulb Plant, designed a semiautomatic machine for the evacuation of the tubes and for filling them with inert gas (neon), the main operation in their production. This machine increased labor productivity by more than 5 times and improved the quality of the product. A new constant-flow line for other production processes was developed, making it possible to increase production of these tubes per square meter of floor space 2.5 times.

Another brigade has undertaken the mechanization of the production of a gas instrument, a so-called discharger, which is designed to protect high frequency equipment from overvoltage. When this problem is solved, annual production per square meter will be increased four times.

During 11 months of 1953, 1,000 inventions and innovations have been introduced in the plant, bringing about a saving of 5 million rubles. The number of receptacles in the machines for drying fluorescent light glass tubes have been increased from 16 to 32, doubling the output of the machine without increasing its size.

The capacity of the so-called vacuum ovens in the picture-tube prefabrication shop was doubled, making it unnecessary to add extra ovens for increased production.

In 1940, 35 percent of the workers were auxiliary workers, in 1950 this was decreased to 29 percent, and in 1953 to 27 percent. During 1954 this number will be brought down to 25 percent.

Eleven engineers employed in the plant possess Candidate of Sciences degrees. Nine workers of the plant are studying for degrees through correspondence courses.

RIGA PRECISION INSTRUMENT PLANTS -- Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 4 Dec 53

The Avtoelektropribor, Gidrometpribor, and Electrical Installation Products plants, all in Riga, make dozens of different types of measuring instruments. Speedometers, pressure gauges, and other instruments for domestic models of motor vehicles are made in the Avtoelektropribor Plant. The Gidrometpribor Plant produces precision instruments for meteorological stations. Most of the hydrometric instruments are made for hydroelectric power stations on the Volga and Dnepr rivers.

The Riga Etalon Plant has made a new high-precision instrument, an oscillograph, which records 500 electrical oscillations per minute on film. This instrument is portable and can be used in various fields of science and engineering.

SILICATE GLASS MAGNIFYING LENSES -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 14 Aug 53

The Metallicheskaya Furnitura Factory of the Zheleznodorozhnyy Rayon Industrial Trust has mastered the production of universal silicate glass magnifying lenses for television receivers. Experimental models have been approved by the All-Union Chamber of Commerce.

The use of silicate glass for making magnifying lenses for television receivers is decreasing the cost of these items considerably.

The Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet has charged the City Division of Local Industry and the Zheleznodorozhnyy Rayon Industrial Trust to organize the mass production of universal silicate glass lenses for television receivers at the Metallicheskaya Furnitura Factory.

PRODUCES RADIO BATTERIES -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 3 Dec 53

In 1953 the Moscow Moselement Plant has produced 24 million rubles' worth of batteries for Iskra, Tula, and Rodina radio receivers. In November the plant produced more than 40,000 sets of radio batteries and will turn out 50,000 more sets of batteries by the end of 1953.

INCREASE PRODUCTION OF LIGHT FIXTURES -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 29 Dec 53

The Yerevan Electric Light Fixture Plant ships lamp shades and chandeliers to Tbilisi, Baku, Odessa, Khar'kov, Dzaudzhikau, Stalino, and other cities. The plant fulfilled its 1953 plan ahead of schedule and produced one million rubles' worth of above-plan goods.

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